

MAJOR LANIER STRUCK WITH SABRE BY NEGRO

Participant in Pythian Parade Makes
Unprovoked Attack Upon
Lawyer.

UNABLE TO FIND ASSAILANT
Police Notified, but There Is No
Trace of Black—Victim Says There
Was No White Man in Sight to
Come to His Assistance.

Major A. Sidney Lanier, a local attorney, was assaulted with a sabre yesterday afternoon by a participant in the colored Pythian parade. The attack occurred near the corner of Franklin and Shaver Streets, and Major Lanier sustained a severe cut on the right hand, which he used to ward off a blow aimed at his head by the negro. Escorted by detectives, Major Lanier for several hours carefully scrutinized members of the various organizations after the parade was dismissed at the Virginia Union University grounds, but was unable to identify his assailant.

Just why he was attacked Major Lanier was unable to state. He was standing on the curb in front of his home viewing the procession, when he was jostled by a large, black negro, evidently an officer in the Pythians. He was rudely shoved aside, and, after attempting to resist, the indignity was struck with the sabre. The blow inflicted a deep cut across the palm of the hand.

"NOT WHITE MAN IN SIGHT," SAYS LANIER
"There wasn't a white man in sight to come to my assistance," said Major Lanier, in recounting his experience at Police Headquarters. "I am a former military man, and was deeply interested in the parade, and may have edged from the curb unintentionally. It was with great surprise that I found myself in the grasp of the man, and naturally I resented such action. This evidently enraged him, and he struck a vicious blow at me. The sabre hit my hand, which I threw above my head, and, although I grasped it, I was unable to wrench it from him."

Together with Detective-Sergeants Wiley and Kellam, Major Lanier went to the grounds where the knights were in the midst of a competitive drill. The officers were unable to find more than an hour in the crowd, and while Major Lanier was positive that he could identify his assailant, he was unable to do so. Grand Chancellor John Mitchell, Jr., was apprised of the act of one of his subordinates, and expressed his regrets at the occurrence and promised him to help in the endeavor. The man is believed to have been a visitor. Major Lanier, who is a well-known attorney, is a Spanish-American War veteran, and was a former member of the State militia.

BANKERS INDORSE TORRENS SYSTEM

(Continued From First Page.)

ed the bulk of the first day's business. The feature of the morning session was the annual address of President Hurlingham, who reviewed the banking developments of Virginia since the last meeting of the association, dwelling particularly upon the legislative and currency reforms of the past year.

Mr. Hurlingham commended the official work of the taxation committee, which was instrumental in securing the passage of a law by the last session of the General Assembly reducing the tax on bank deposits to 20 cents on the \$100. "This will prove a great blessing to all of our people as well as to the banks," said Mr. Hurlingham. "Money will be put in bank that formerly was in some hiding place, withdrawals will not be so heavy just before February 1 each year. Money will remain in our State that was formerly sent out to evade taxation, and all business will feel the benefit of this new law. Yet, I fear that some people will use this opportunity for selfish purposes, and request that each of you will use your influence not only to try to keep your customers from juggling and working unfair schemes to evade their just taxation under this law, but also to persuade your depositors to list their deposits for taxation. For I fear that if the State does not get as much revenue under the new law as it did under the old law, the next Legislature will undo the good work done by your able committee."

Mr. Hurlingham indicated in his address the feeling of the State bankers that the banking division should be distinct from any other State department. The inspection of banks is now performed under the direction of the State Corporation Commission. While the chief bank examiner and his assistants are doing their full duty and rendering valuable service to the banks and also to the public, Mr. Hurlingham made it clear that banking interests would prefer to have this service distinct from any other State activity.

REFORMS ARE CONSISTENT
WITH SCIENTIFIC BANKING
Touching upon the Federal reserve act, Mr. Hurlingham expressed the belief that the reforms it provides are consistent with a scientific banking and currency law, and that its enactment marks a new and brighter era in the country's financial history. On this point, he said:

"I am persuaded that the majority of us, if not all, are satisfied that the new law, when it gets into operation, will prove a great blessing to the whole nation and especially to the South. I believe that it will do more to localize credit and build up Virginia than any law that has been spread on the statute books since I can remember."

"We all know that when any enterprise of any magnitude, requiring large capital, has been undertaken in our State in the past fifty years, we had to go North for the money, and the fellow that furnishes the money usually dictates his own terms, and generally gets the lion's share. We all know that most of all of the reserves of our banks have been kept outside of our State, and that our money in this way has been used to build up other sections at our expense."

"Now we feel and trust that since twelve reservoirs have been formed, known as twelve regional banks, and one of them located in our lovely city on the James, we will be able to keep our money in the section in which it was accumulated, and the surplus of our section can be used to fill the wants of another without having to cause a panic in New York when we need to move and market our crops."

"We are all proud of Richmond bankers and business men who did so much to secure this bank for our State, but let us not forget the hearty co-operation and assistance they received from the other States composing the Fifth District. We rejoice that Richmond is now a reserve city and the home of this bank. Indeed, great credit is due to the bankers of the Old Dominion State."

THINKS ASSOCIATION
UNJUSTLY CRITICIZED
"This association has, I think, been unjustly criticized with regard to its action on the Glass-Steagall bill at last

PRESIDENT OF STATE BANKERS



JOSEPH M. HURLINGHAM, OF BLACKSTONE.

annual convention. We were accused of voting for the bill and of repudiating such action later on. This had only a shadow of fact in it, for the reason that we could not have voted for a bill that had not been completed in either house of Congress, had not been made public, nor were the provisions known to us except in part. Our convention only voted its approval of the efforts being made by the administration to reform and enact some banking and currency legislation.

"When the full text of the bill became public your executive committee met at Richmond on September 6, 1913, and discussed the bill, and I think wisely came to the conclusion that many of its factors were very unwise, and would prove to be, if enacted, a great hardship to the banks in your State."

"At this meeting it was the unanimous opinion that this association should be called in extra session and put themselves on record as to what 'right' they wanted in this connection. Accordingly, the meeting of the association was called and met in Richmond, Va., on September 27, 1913, and after much debate and exchange of views, adopted a set of resolutions embodying changes that it thought wise and sane, and appointed a committee of ten—two from each group—as a committee on banking and currency, and requested this committee to visit Washington and lay the matter before the proper authorities. This was done, and we feel that your association has been faithfully represented, and that you were put in a proper light before the lawmaking powers."

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. William E. Hill, of the West End Presbyterian Church, Atlanta. President Hurlingham presided over the convention, consisting of John B. Neil, of Berryville; W. S. Irby, of Kenbridge; A. P. Hilton, of Troutville; George E. Warfield, of Alexandria; L. L. Barker, of Appomattox, and L. A. Willett, of Newport News.

There followed the annual address of the president and the reports of the standing committees and major officers. Secretary Walker Scott, of Farmville, reported that the association has now a total paid-up membership of 260. Of the thirty-eight Virginia banks that are not members, he reported, several branches of or are affiliated with member banks. About twenty banks, he said, that should be in, are still outside the fold.

TO REPORT TAXABLE FUNDS
Chairman O. J. Sands, reporting for the committee on taxation, advised the banks to urge their depositors to report their taxable funds for assessment. He expressed the committee's fear that if the new bank deposit law is found to be less of a revenue producer than the old, the next General Assembly might repeal the new law or radically change it. He urged the convention to appoint a representative committee to appear before the Tax Commission in Richmond next Saturday morning, when the bill will give the banking interests an extended hearing.

Upon the motion of Henry W. Jackson, of Richmond, the convention voted thanks to the committee on taxation for its efforts of work the past year in connection with the State-wide campaign for the reduction of the tax on bank deposits. The convention adopted by a unanimous vote a recommendation that the salary of the secretary of the association be increased to \$800 a year. The council's report was presented by Chairman W. B. Vest, of Newport News, who paid a high commendation to the quality of the service given the association by Walker Scott, the present secretary.

Reports were read also by Treasurer Julian H. Hill, of Richmond, and George Bryan, in the capacity of attorney for the association, and chairman of its committee on banking, jurisprudence and information; C. E. Tiffany, of Warrenton, chairman of the committee on exchange and collection charges; G. R. Ratcliffe, of Manassas, chairman of the committee on rearrangement of dues, and W. B. Vest, chairman of the committee on State bank legislation.

The convention adopted unanimously the report of Mr. Ratcliffe's committee, which provides for a new series of dues ranging in size from \$5 to \$50 a year, based on the basis of aggregate capital and surplus. A minority report, recommending a schedule with a maximum of \$60 a year, was rejected.

Group reports were presented at the convention as follows: Group I, by A. Woolford, of Suffolk; Group II, by M. G. Field, of Orange; Group III, by Westwood Hutchinson, of Manassas; Group IV, by W. W. Waddell, of Charlottesville; and Group V, by T. E. King, of Marion.

NEWPORT NEWS MAN WILL
BE NEXT PRESIDENT
Forecast made in the lobbies of the hotel tonight predicted the election of W. B. Vest, cashier of the election of Marine Bank of Newport News, to head the Virginia Bankers Association the coming year. As far as can be learned, he is the only candidate. Mr. Vest was mentioned in connection with

the presidency last year, when the convention chose Joseph M. Hurlingham, of Blackstone, the incumbent. He is at present chairman of the executive council, the ranking committee of the association.

If Mr. Vest is elected—and his election to-night is generally conceded—the other three major offices will be re-elected to successive terms. These are C. E. Tiffany, president of the Farmers National Bank, vice-president; Walter Scott, cashier of the Planter's Bank of Farmville, secretary, and Julian H. Hill, cashier of the National State and City Bank of Richmond, treasurer.

Tench P. Tilleman, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Norfolk, was elected to-day a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association for Virginia. He was elected by the members of the American Association in attendance at a meeting held immediately after the convening of this morning's session. The position is regarded as the most important State office in the national organization. It has for the past three years been filled by O. J. Sands, of Richmond.

At the same meeting Joseph M. Hurlingham, of Blackstone, was elected vice-president for the American Bankers' Association in Virginia. Charles I. Wade, president of a Christiansburg bank, was elected a member of the general nominating committee for the American Bankers' Association convention, which will be held this year in Richmond.

The feature of the afternoon session was the address on "Developing a Bank's Business by Advertising," by Fred W. Ellsworth, manager of the department of new business of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York. The speaker devoted a comprehensive thirty-minute talk to his subject, detailing what he regarded as the characteristic, conservative and effective publicity work by banks.

IS NOT UNETHICAL
Mr. Ellsworth dismissed as utterly out of keeping with the best opinion and practice the contention that is still made in some quarters that advertising as applied to banks is unethical. He recited concrete examples of institutions that have attained sound and rapid growth largely through effective advertising.

The best kind of publicity, said Mr. Ellsworth, is the kind that is the product of personal effort either on the part of the bank's officers or employees or its friends. Next in order he placed the personal letter, not the circular signed by a person connected with the bank and addressed at certain intervals to prospects. It is obviously impossible to realize the full measure of publicity through these two channels, he said, and the daily or weekly local newspaper is the logical agency to carry the bank's message.

George H. Keese, assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, read a paper on "The Benefits to Be Derived From the American Institute of Banking." He advised young men employed in banks who propose to make banking their life work, to affiliate with the Institute and take an active part in its educational work.

H. I. Eley, assistant cashier of the



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1914
Button-less back

Union Collars
Correct for Summer
1914
Button-less back

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Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays, good returning on all trains until Monday inclusive.

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People's Bank, of Courtland, read a paper on the subject, "The Banking Problem From Two Points of View." He touched pertinently upon the exchange and legal interest problem of the country banks, holding the belief that a law permitting a contract rate of interest as high as 10 per cent would be a desirable improvement over the present 6 per cent law, which, he said, is frequently more honored in the breach than in the observance.

ROOSEVELT THINKS
NATION NEEDS HIM
(Continued From Eighth Page.)

United States have read a great many reports of your willingness to accept the nomination for the governorship of New York. Is not their collective curiosity a big enough thing to merit your consideration?

Roosevelt started to reply, then stopped and seized his friend Lee by the arm and held a whispered conversation with him. Until now he had been laughing, joking and refusing to be serious, but his manner was gravely itself when he had finished with Lee.

"You may tell the readers of the papers I absolutely shall not run for the governorship," he declared. "Is it because you think one attempt to sidetrack you in Albany is enough?" he was asked.

"I'm not going to be sidetracked again," he replied instantly and hotly. "I haven't got time now. I'm not as young as I was."

At this juncture Lawrence Abbott, editor of the Outlook, came up and greeted Colonel Roosevelt effusively. Abbott had been putting in three weeks in the Outlook office in England and wanted to receive their respective glories to Roosevelt, but the latter by now had a mind only for the subject of politics, and cut his fellow-editor short with "By George, I believe you're going to try to make the Outlook a golfer's illustrated weekly."

After a few other jokes at Abbott's "predilection for golf and intense society," Colonel Roosevelt allowed the uncomfortable golfer to escape to the very stern of the tender, where he remained the rest of the way down the GANG OF BLACKMAILERS.

Roosevelt was still chuckling over Abbott's disfigurement when the correspondent called his attention to his remark made yesterday concerning President Wilson's action in paying Colombia \$25,000,000.

"The Colombians are nothing but a gang of despicable blackmailers," he thundered. "They tried to blackmail us when I was President, but they didn't get away with it, and now to think of paying them \$25,000,000—it makes me here were you to work and push through to completion the greatest work of constructive engineering the world has ever known—only to have the whole handling of the diplomatic end of the project messed and botched. It's enough to make anybody sick."

For the lofty idealism with which the President is said to be inspired, Roosevelt has very little patience. "I'm not so sure its lofty or idealism," he declared vigorously. "It is my opinion that Wilson's idealism is actually pedantic theorizing, and I have seen nothing accomplished yet by this administration but the use of the word 'lofty' in describing it."

When asked for his explanation of the seemingly unwarranted universal suffering, Roosevelt was quick to reply. "It's nothing but the same old thing I denounced in the Taft administration—mistaking the meaning of the word 'regulating' and translating it to mean persecution. Of course, when I said this before, my numerous enemies seized on it as proof that I was working for the interests of big business. I was openly accused of having the support of the steel trust and other such assertions like that and then accuse the English of having no sense of humor."

REGULATE BIG BUSINESS,
BUT GIVE IT A CHANCE
"I am honest enough to say that I believe big business must be let alone, at least to the extent that it has got to have a chance. Regulate big business, yes. But to continue the present idealistic—lofty, pedantic, groping, delaying policy toward American industries is to persecute it until it dies, or until it is aroused to a point where it will realize it has had plenty of this brand of misgovernment."

The Colonel was less ready to talk about the condition of his throat, explaining that he disliked to play the role of alarmist. "But there is no use denying that the specialist gave me a pretty uncomfortable hour," he admitted. "In my case, perhaps more than in the case of any other man, my public life in the United States, my voice is about the best asset I have. Such a large portion of the press is hostile it is almost impossible for me to get adequate representation over the whole country if I depend on the newspapers alone."

"On the other hand, I have realized for a long time that it is impracticable to try to reach all the voters of the country in a cart-tour, and in the fall perhaps I will be obliged to put into practice an idea I have had for a long time—prepare about three comprehensive speeches and have them printed and circulated all over the country. After all, at this moment, there is nothing in the world to do for it, except to keep still—logically speaking—but, with the plans I have made for the next two years and a half, to keep still is about as difficult a course of medicine as any man ever was asked to take."

"I shall be most grateful to the newspapers if they will especially emphasize the impossibility of my making any outdoor speeches or more than a few indoor ones, because I do not want to disappoint my friends and want them to know the facts about my throat as soon as possible."

Raising Troop of Cavalry.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Fredericksburg, Va., June 18.—Captain J. Brad Beverley, Second Virginia Infantry, Fauquier County, acting under authority from the Adjutant-General of Virginia, is endeavoring to raise a troop of cavalry, and is now securing a list of those who will join in case the call is made for troops for Mexico. There is no cavalry now in Virginia, and the first troop mustered in will be the ranking troop. Captain Beverley expects to secure the necessary number of names.

CLAIMS AMOUNT TO \$557,443.
Creditors Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against J. S. and W. S. Kuhn.
Pittsburgh, June 18.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court here to-day by the National Park Bank, Merchants and the Equitable Trust Company, all of New York.

The Springdale National Bank of Springdale, Pa., and the Allegheny Valley Bank of Pittsburgh, against James S. Kuhn and William S. Kuhn. Claims amount to \$557,443. William S. Kuhn was appointed receiver. The action was the outcome of financial difficulties that beset the Kuhns a year ago.

MISS MORTON BECOMES
BRIDE OF ROGER BAYLY
Father, After Failing to Keep Couple Apart, Smilingly Gives Them His Blessing.
Chicago, June 18.—Miss Helen Morton and her Virginia suitor, Roger Bayly, were quietly married last Tuesday afternoon at Geneva, Ill. Mark Morton, who tried and failed several weeks ago to prevent his daughter from visiting at the home of her betrothed, smilingly gave them his blessing.

None of the young men of Lake Forest, whom she had characterized as "Nit-Wits," witnessed the ceremony. It was solemnized at the country home of Colonel Goodrich, who has been a friend of the couple since their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bayly immediately hurried away to spend their honeymoon. Their destination was kept secret.

Formal announcement of the wedding will be made by Mrs. Bayly's parents to-morrow. The utmost secrecy was taken to prevent the marriage plans from becoming public. When Papa Morton had withdrawn his objections to the match, close friends of the family were taken into his confidence and assisted in arranging the details for the marriage ceremony.

COLTS HIT POOLE HARD.
WINNING OPENING GAME
(Continued From Sixth Page.)
Roanoke in the ninth, and Velcher injected himself and Jap Etra as players. Both struck out, thanks to the splendid work of Grimes. Two were on at the time. Cook hit safe, but was forced at second by Breslin. Grimes close friends of the family were taken into his confidence and assisted in arranging the details for the marriage ceremony.

The score:

Richmond.

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Bunting, 2b..... 5 0 2 1 4 0

Rohr, 3b..... 4 1 2 0 3 0

Snyder, cf..... 4 1 1 4 0 0

Gray, rf..... 4 1 1 0 0 0

Newton, ss..... 4 1 1 0 0 0

Raley, lb..... 3 0 2 10 0 0

Berger, if..... 4 1 2 1 0 0

Worthe, c..... 4 0 8 2 0 0

Grimes, p..... 3 0 1 0 3 0

Totals..... 38 6 15 27 12 1

Roanoke.

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Goalby, 2b..... 4 0 1 4 0 1

Moran, if..... 4 0 1 0 0 0

Graham, lb..... 4 0 5 1 0 0

Cook, ss..... 2 0 1 1 3 0

Breslin, rf..... 4 0 0 3 1 0

Fischer, 3b..... 3 1 1 0 0 0

Grimes, cf..... 3 0 0 0 0 0

Leib, c..... 3 0 0 5 1 0

Pool, p..... 3 0 0 5 0 0

*Bird,..... 1 0 0 0 0 0

*Welcher,..... 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals..... 32 0 4 24 14 1

*Batted for Gibbs in ninth.

*Batted for Leib in ninth.

Richmond..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0

Roanoke..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary: Left on bases—Richmond, 6; Roanoke, 8. Sacrifice hits—Raley, Two-base hits—Gray, Bunting, Three-base hits—Rohr, Stolen bases—Newton, Moran. Base on balls—Off Grimes, 3; off Pool, 2. Struck out—By Grimes, 10; by Pool, 2. Wild pitches—Pool 1. Time of game, 1:45. Umpires, Norcum and Clark.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. BOOKS
MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEAR

Records of Firm's Connection With
Morgan's Control of New Haven
Cannot Be Located.

CONTAIN IMPORTANT DATA
General Investigation Into Railroad
Situation Discloses Information of
Value to Interstate Commerce
Commission—Soon to Be Resumed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, June 18.—It has been reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the books of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, showing the records of that firm's connection with the Morgan combine controlling the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, have mysteriously disappeared. It is reported here that the books were burned, and that the examiners who have been probing the records in New York for the last ten days have failed in their efforts to trace them.

That these books contained data which would have played an important part in the investigation which is soon to be continued, is conceded. It is a report, stating the alleged disappearance of the books, will be forthcoming from the examiners.

The general investigation of the commission into the railroad situation not only discloses information of value to the commission in view of the impending decision of the rate case, but shows that \$3,000,000 of representing railroad over-capitalization, has been either squandered or used to refund old obligations. An analysis by the commission's experts shows that out of the \$19,000,000,000 capitalization claimed by the railroads, an excess of more than \$2,000,000,000 has been incurred since 1893, and there are no assets to show for this amount, excepting refunded bonds which ought to have been paid off years ago, as the properties bought with their proceeds have become obsolete, worn out, or useless.

The real period of inflation began about 1893, according to the report, but with accumulating rapidly. Prior to this, for twenty years, the railroads stood at an average valuation of \$35,209 a mile.

The greatest leap was in 1907, during the bankers' panic, in which should be ascribed to the excessive inflation and over-bonding of railroad properties, when there was a rise of from \$65,000 to \$70,000 per mile.

The additional liability incurred by the railroads for capital was \$573,000,000 during the fourteen years of inflation ending in 1911, but the mileage for which this was ostensibly used was only 62,351. The new capitalization per mile for new mileage, during the period previous to 1911, was fixed at \$72,500 per mile. The normal capitalization for this period would have been \$1,576,000,000 based on the cost prevailing for the twenty years previous to 1911, and the normal increase of prices since 1897.

It is further estimated that \$1,000,000,000 represents the cost of constructing expensive tunnels, bridges, etc. There is still an over-capitalization of \$2,000,000,000 unaccounted for. This liability has been incurred since 1887 for no apparent purpose than to refund debts which are constantly maturing.

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